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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

No word was received yesterday by the State Department from the French ambassador, Cambon, in regard to the peace conditions; meanwhile war preparations continue. —— Navy Department officials insist that no change has been made in the orders to dispatch Watson's squadron to Spanish waters. —— A cyclone in Florida wrought considerable damage to turpentine forests, growing crops and farm houses. —— Troops at Newport News sailed yesterday for Porto Rico. —— Miles is awaiting arrival of more troops before making a forward movement on Porto Rico; the Spaniards are believed to be entrenched at Aibonito; no fighting is expected for several days. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton dull—middling uplands 6 1-16c; flour stronger and held for higher prices; wheat—spot strong; No. 2 red 75c; corn—spot firm; No. 2 38½@38¾c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady at 24½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4

Temperature: 8 A. M., 82 deg.; 8 P. M. 80 deg.; maximum, 86 deg.; minimum 73 deg.; mean, 80 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 32; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .50 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 6.4 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Showers have occurred in all districts and were very heavy over Georgia and Alabama, with cooler weather. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Albany, Ga., 3.40; Atlanta, Ga., 1.52; Thomasville, Ga., 1.76; Meridian, Miss., 1.56; Eufaula, Ala., 2.20; Opekila, Ala., 2.40; Union Springs, Ala., 2.10; Columbus, Ga., 3.10; Gainesville, Ga., 2.10; Griffin, Ga., 2.00; Nowana, Ga., 1.63; West Point, Ga., 2.22; New Orleans, La., 1.06; Montgomery, Ala., 1.06.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm central over the lower lakes last evening has moved slowly eastward and now covers the North Atlantic States, with generally cloudy weather in all Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers occurred in these sections during the day, being heavy in west Florida, Alabama and the lower Mississippi valley. Rain continues tonight at Tampa, Fla., where a heavy rainfall of 1.46 inches is reported. Moderate wind squalls have prevailed in North Carolina. The weather is clear over extreme southern Florida, and over the interior, west of the coast States. It is some cooler in Florida, Georgia and the lower Mississippi valley sections.

The pressure is highest in a ridge covering the Mississippi valley and over the southeast. Another storm area is developing north of Nebraska, and is accompanied by generally higher temperature.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair, preceded by showers on the coast; north to northwest winds.

Port Almanac—Aug. 5,

Sun Rises	5.10 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.01 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 51 M.
High Water at Southport	10.05 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.35 A. M.

Blanco is reported to be out of bread. He will soon be out of a job also.

General Shafter is becoming more moderate since he went to Cuba. He weighs thirty pounds less than he did when he sat down on Toral.

Some of the Spaniards think that McKinley's peace terms are too hard. But remembering that they are dealing with "pigs" they may feel lucky that we don't show a hoggish disposition.

The report that Peru is purchasing some warships in Europe, and is showing a disposition to have a racket with this country on account of some alleged grievance, indicates that Peru has not kept up with the news since the war with Spain began.

Of course there is no truth in that story of Hobson being engaged to that Kansas girl. No discriminating, sensible young fellow like him, would even think of going out of the South, where there are so many nice girls, to Kansas to find a sweetheart.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sewing machine is an American invention, found in nearly every household, and that more of them are manufactured in this country than in any other country in the world, the remarkable statement is made that no sewing machine needles are made in this country, but that the supply comes wholly from Europe. There is talk of establishing two factories, one at Cleveland Ohio, and another in New York.

It is said that the bonds which Spain issued and sold on account of Cuba, and for which Cuba was pledged as security, will be a knotty question in the peace negotiations. Why so? Didn't the people who took those bonds on that security know that the title was in dispute with very fair prospects that it would be decided against Spain? They took their chances, and shouldn't expect to be protected against their own folly.

An Indiana man is proud of a brood of ducks that were hatched out by a rooster turkey. This shows that Hoosier turkeys are as apt to indulge in freaky pranks as Hoosier men sometimes are.

Two mails brought Commodore Schley 1,200 letters, most of them requesting mementoes. Of all the innocent cranks the memento crank takes the lead.

Camara didn't get his fleet sunk, but he sank $264,000 for Spain in his two trips through the Suez Canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mercer & Evans—Fine footwear.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisions.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Excursion—To Charleston, S. C.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. T. M. Rhodes, of Littleton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. John MacRae, of Leland, N. C., was a STAR visitor yesterday.

— Mr. T. H. Hale, of Elizabethtown, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

— Mrs. Lena Hussey, of Warsaw, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Editor C. Ed. Taylor, of the Southport *Standard*, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. J. Powers and family leave this morning to spend a while at Danville, New York.

— Misses Nicie and Zillah Bridger, of Bladenboro, are in the city visiting Mrs. W. A. Rourk.

— Fireman E. W. Branch, of the *Nantucket*, arrived Wednesday on a furlough, and left last night.

— Mr. and Mrs. Jno. F. Garrell and Mrs. Jos. D. Smith left yesterday morning for Saratoga, N. Y., to spend some time.

— Mr. G. Y. Watson and Miss Maggie Watson, of Southport, were here yesterday on their way to Marion, S. C., to visit relatives.

— Yeomen Henry Parsley and W. S. Bernard, of the U. S. S. *Nantucket*, who have been in the city a few days on a furlough, returned last night.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Inman and Miss Clark, of Augusta, Ga., arrived at the Seashore Hotel last night for a sojourn of several weeks.

— Misses Lizzie and Freddie Croom and Mattie Bloodworth, charming young ladies of Burgaw, were among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. Lewis, representing the Towers Manufacturing and Novelty Company, arrived in the city last night and will spend some time with relatives.

— Mrs. R. M. Wescott, who is spending the Summer at Southport, came up yesterday to remain until Monday. She has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Swain, of Southport.

A MARINE DROWNED.

During Target Practice of the U. S. Gunboat Gov. Russell.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

BEAUFORT, N. C., August 4.—The United States auxiliary gunboat, Governor Russell, from Boston, cruising south, is in the harbor, weather bound. During target practice this afternoon a boat capsized and a marine, John Rowe, of New Bedford, Mass., was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Another Robbery.

Sneak thieves and burglars, evidently encouraged by the inefficiency and imbecility of the police, are growing bolder in their nefarious operations. Yesterday, in broad daylight, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, they raided the residence of Col. F. W. Kerchner on South Front street, and plundered some of the rooms, carrying off a small sum of money, jewelry and other articles.

The Sedgeley Hall Hop.

The hop at Sedgeley Hall Club house, on Carolina Beach, last night is pronounced by those who were so fortunate as to have shared its pleasures a thoroughly delightful event. There was an abundance of sweet music, in time to which many lovely ladies, gallant clubmen and invited friends danced merrily until 11 o'clock, when the last boat left for the city.

It is a Nuisance.

People who live on Sixth street experience great annoyance every night from , the noises made by colored people passing up and down the street. They probably mean no harm, but the thing is kept up all night and is quite a nuisance. Persons interested hope that the authorities will take some action to correct this evil.

MARRIAGE AT POLLOKSVILLE.

Wednesday Night at the Baptist Church Miss Fanny Bell and Mr. Charles H. Bryan.

A brilliant marriage event took place at Pollocksville Wednesday night at the Baptist church. It was the marriage of Miss Fanny Bell, daughter of Mr. T. A. Bell, a prominent business man of Pollocksville, to Mr. Charles H. Bryan. The church had been beautifully decorated and the friends of the young couple filled it to overflowing. Rev. C. J. D. Parker, of Durham, performed the ceremony, being assisted by Rev. J. M. Alderman.

Mr. B. B. Jackson, of Wilmington, was the best man and Miss Berta Bell, the sister of the bride, was maid of honor, the other attendants being Clyde Bell and Miss Annie Shepard, A. C. Foscue and Miss Kitty Foy, J. E. Foscue and Miss Laura Whitford, Tom Brogden and Miss Louise Lane, Fred Whitty and Miss Daisy Sanders, W. B. Smith and Miss Annie Bryan, Newton White and Miss Eula McDaniel, Jack Pearce and Miss Selena Foy. The ushers were Messrs. Leon Simmons, Nick Bray, Leb Gillett and E. Walter Hill, and little Misses Edna Barnes and Annie Whitty were the flower girls. As the bridal party entered, the bride beautifully dressed in white organdie and carrying a bouquet of roses, the wedding march was rendered by Miss Fanny Holland, of Newbern, after which a vocal solo was rendered by Miss Laura Suter, also of Newbern.

Tuesday night there was a delightful reception at the residence of Mr. T. A. Bell in honor of the affair.

COMPLIMENTARY BOAT PARTY.

Miss DeRosset's Party on the Navassa in Honor of Misses Grimes and Latta.

Miss Grimes, of Grimesland, and Miss Latta, of Raleigh, were the guests of honor on another most delightful sailing party yesterday afternoon and evening. The party was given by Miss Anita DeRosset. More than a score of Wilmington's most fashionable and vivacious young people were the participants and every one thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

The party left the city on board the staunch tug *Navassa* about 5.30 o'clock and sailed ten miles up the river, returning to the city about 7.30 after a most delightful trip. Those who composed the party were as follows: Miss Grimes, Grimesland; Miss Latta, Raleigh; Miss Anita DeRosset, Miss Kate DeRosset, Miss Lizzie Peck, Miss Jeanie Peck, Miss Augusta Wiggins, Miss Nessie Cotchett, Miss Louise Bunting, Miss Alice Boatwright, Mr. George Crow, Mr. Clarence Maffitt, Mr. Swift Boatwright, Mr. Reid French, Mr. George James, Mr. Gaston Myers, Mr. Tom Myers, Mr. Willie Martin, Mr. James Cotchett, Mr. Ed. Taylor, Mr. Ed. Wood, Mr. Henry London, Mr. Robt. Nash.

Lecture on Mexico.

Rev. H. R. Mosely, of Florence, S. C., delivered an interesting lecture on Mexico last night at the First Baptist Church. He spoke first of the obstacles which a Mexican missionary has to overcome. Among them were mentioned the conservatism, fanaticism, and ignorance of the people. Then he described the object of missions in Mexico and spoke interestingly about the customs of the people. Rev. Mr. Moseley has lived in Mexico for seven years and is especially well qualified to speak on missions in that country. He has made a very favorable impression here.

Good Luck to the Anglers.

Misses Maud, Etta, and Bessie Richardson and Mr. Donald Richardson, of Whiteville, and Miss Margie Lockhart, of Wadesboro, who is visiting the Misses Richardson, came down on the W., C. and A. train yesterday to Lake Waccamaw, where they will spend two days boating and fishing. The piscatorial prevaricator of the "Morning Glory" having "teched 'em up" with his regulation rabbit foot for luck, they promised him a string of fish out of the net proceeds of the frolic, and likewise a *boutonniere* if he'd pay a nickel for it. "Thanks, awfully."

Off On a Vacation.

Acting Sheriff G. Z. French left yesterday afternoon for a Summer vacation, which he will spend principally in Maine. He will spend much of the time at his old home near Bangor, Maine, where his mother now resides. The sheriff also expects to spend some time at Bar Harbor. Mr. W. H. Shaw, Clerk of the United States District Court, will attend to the office work for Mr. French during his absence, which will be until about September first.

Mr. Sale Goes to Augusta.

Mr. W. G. Sale, chief operator at the Western Union telegraph office, will leave here to-morrow to accept a position in Augusta, Ga. He has been here for several years and has made many friends, who will be sorry to see him leave. For the past year he has had charge of the Western Union's branch office at the Produce Exchange, in which capacity he will be replaced by Mr. Press. White, another popular Western Union operator.

— Miss Margie Taylor, a charming young lady of Raleigh, who has been in the city for some time visiting her uncle, Mr. H. L. Fentress, left yesterday afternoon for Warsaw to spend a few days with friends.

A. C. L. BASE BALL TEAM.

Re-Organized Last Night—Close Contest With the O. A. N. Team Anticipated. Games Already Booked.

The Atlantic Coast Line base ball team was re-organized last night and the boys say they propose to show the O. A. N. club how to play ball and that the base ball enthusiasts of Wilmington may well anticipate some first class contests during the remainder of the season.

The re-organization was effected last night at a meeting held in the apartments of the L. A. W. by the election of W. P. Oldham, Jr., as captain and E. M. Jones manager. There will be another meeting Monday night at 8 o'clock at which the re-organization will be perfected and the personnel of the team announced. In the meantime there will be regular practices They will play Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The club is reasonably sure that they will be able to get a professional pitcher here to play on their team. They propose to play all the leading teams of the State.

Manager Black, of the O. A. N. team, was seen last night by a STAR representative. He expressed much gratification that the A. C. L. team was to be on the diamond again, and said the O. A. N. boys would attend to their case all right. There will probably be a game between the A. C. L. and O. A. N. teams August 13th. On the 25th and 26th the O. A. N.'s will play the Pittsboro team again. Mr. George James is playing with the Pittsboro team this week. Manager Black says he has gone down there to learn how to play ball.

MAYOR'S COURT YESTERDAY.

"Monkey Joe's" Accomplice Sent to Jail. Fines Imposed Upon Other Offenders.

Two negro youths are now in New Hanover jail awaiting trial at the next term of the Criminal Court on the charge of breaking into the residence of Mr. J. H. Watters on Monday afternoon. They are "Monkey Joe" Hill and Jeddie Gardener. There has been so much house-breaking of late that if they are convicted it is probable that a hard sentence will be meted out to them. Gardener was given a hearing yesterday before Mayor pro tem. Hewlett and bound over to court in a justified bond of $200, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Other cases tried yesterday by the Mayor pro tem. were R. W. Ward and Randal Craig, charged with fighting, and Rose King, charged with disorderly conduct. Ward was fined $5 and Craig $2.50. The King woman was also taxed with a fine of $5 and costs.

'Squire Bornemann's Court.

Justice G. W. Bornemann sat in judgment on several cases yesterday.

In a case against Martha Evans, colored, for disorderly conduct, judgment was suspended upon the payment of costs.

Georgie King, colored, was found guilty of larceny and bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $50.

G. P. Hurlburtt was found guilty of assault and battery, and judgment was suspended on the payment of costs.

The trial of William Fisher, colored, was on account of the absence of one witness postponed until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Justice Bornemann is busy now making up his reports to the Criminal Court.

A Much-Accused Negro.

A much-accused negro is Monroe Sidberry, of Middle Sound, now in jail awaiting the next term of the Criminal Court. He has been in prison some time charged with larcency, carrying concealed weapons and assault and battery with a deadly weapon. In addition to all this he was on yesterday brought before 'Squire McGowan charged with stealing a sweater from Margie Wilkison of Harnett township. Justice McGowan ruled that the evidence showed "probable case" and added $200 to the already heavy bonds which hold him behind prison bars.

Police Record Responsible.

The record of the Police Court is responsible for an error which appeared in the STAR yesterday with reference to a case against Mr. Hiram Moore for disorderly conduct. The record showed that Mr. Moore had been arraigned before the Mayor and the case removed to Squire Bunting where he was bound over to court in a bond of $50 when in reality the prosecutor failed to appear before Squire Bunting and the case was dismissed at the prosecutor's cost. The record has since been corrected.

Thieves Wednesday Night.

Thieves got in some successful work on night before last at Mr. C. W. Polvogt's residence, on Princess street, between Fifth and Sixth. When Mr. Polvogt got up yesterday morning he discovered that the back gate was open. Further investigation showed that the ice box, in which were eggs, a ham, butter and other things, had been ransacked. The stone jar, in which the butter was kept, was scraped clean. Some clothing hanging up in the back piazza was also stolen. There is no clue to the guilty party.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Seashore Hotel will give the usual Saturday night hop.

— Eyota Tribe Improved Order of Red Men will adopt two palefaces to-night.

— A force of hands is at work on the street car juncture, laying three new pieces of road iron.

— There will be a colored excursion to Charleston to-morrow. Train will leave A. C. L. depot at 3.45 P. M.

— The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was not held yesterday afternoon for want of a quorum.

Sip Ashe, colored, was arrested last night by officers George and Wells, on beat 4, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

If you don't believe Bellamy is a hustler, just go with him to a basket pic-nic or a Democratic rally and keep an eye on him.

There was a meeting of the New Hanover County Board of Audit at the court house last night. Routine business was transacted.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— Wall and Spencer will run an excursion from Edgar, N. C., to Wilmington on the 18th, arriving in the afternoon and going out to sea on the following day.

— The machinery, etc., of the Wilmington Cotton Compress has been overhauled and is ready for business. Mr. Walter G. Smallbones continues as manager.

— Mr. L. H. Vollers, the contractor, has commenced work on a new two-story house for Mrs. M. D. Munds on the southwest corner of Ann and Fourth street.

— Col. John D. Taylor, clerk of Superior Court, who has been confined to his house the past several days, is very much improved and expects to be at his desk to-day.

Oh! those Whiteville Summer girls. Fascinating, did you ask? Well that's too mild a term. You must go there and see 'em. For further particulars apply to the Second Regiment Band.

— In Justice Fowler's court yesterday Laura Davis and Becky Clardy, colored, were arreigned for disorderly conduct. The case against the Davis woman was dismissed. Becky Claridy was committed to jail in default of a fine of $3.00 and costs.

— Ed. Foy, colored, was committed to jail yesterday in default of a $100 bond, charged with breaking into John Nixon's residence on Middle Sound and stealing $10. The case was transferred from Justice Canady to Justice McGowan.

— One of the finest crops ever grown in Columbus county, is that of Capt. V. V. Richardson, on his extensive farm adjoining Whiteville. Nothing surpasses it in quality except the splendid hospitality dispensed in his elegant home by his charming family and himself.

Sudden Death of a Little Boy.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sol. J. Jones sympathize with them sincerely in the loss of their little boy, Roy S. Jones, who died at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was quite sudden. He had been having light fevers, but was well enough to come to the city Wednesday. Yesterday morning he had fever again, but his condition was not regarded serious. At 1 o'clock he became critically ill, and at 2.30 passed away. The physicians said death resulted from congestive fever.

The funeral will take place at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon from Mr. Jones' residence in East Wilmington, and the interment will be made at Bellevue cemetery.

From Camp Whitney.

Major Otto Genaust, musicians Junius Prempert and Willie Litgen, and Private Willie Brown, of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, came up yesterday evening on a fifteen hours furlough. A member of the company writes the STAR as follows:

Camp Whitney is on a boom. Major Genaust and Adjutant Whitney cannot be excelled. The musicians are something fine and the camp has a vocal quartette that cannot be beat.

Artesian Well.

Work on the artesian well will be resumed shortly. It has been suspended for the last few weeks for want of 10-inch pipe, the 12-inch pipe having been driven as far as it was thought wise to carry it. Mr. C. L. Parker, the contractor, is having his pipe made to order, and thus arises the delay. The well has reached a depth of about 600 feet, and has gone through several layers of rock.

Excursion Yesterday.

Three hundred excursionists from points up the W. & W. arrived yesterday at about 10.15 o'clock. The train went through to Wrightsville Beach returning in the afternoon in time for the passengers to have three or four hours in the city before leaving for home. The managers of the excursion were B. F. Fussell, of Teachey; H. G. Williamson, of Mount Olive; W. D. Williams, of Magnolia.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

DEMOCRATS IN UNION COUNTY

Great Gathering at Monroe—State Politics Discussed—Speeches by Messrs. Cook and Currie.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

MONROE, N. C., August 5th 1898.

This has been a great day in the history of the politics of Union county. About 800 people from different parts of the county came in to hear Cook, of Franklin, and Currie, of Cumberland, discuss North Carolina politics. The attendance would have been two or three times as large had not the Republican-Populist overseers of the county roads warned the people to work the roads on this day.

After several beautiful and inspiring pieces of music had been rendered by the Monroe Cornet Band, the Hon. James G. Covington, Mayor of Monroe and Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Union county, made an address of welcome which was a gem.

Mr. Covington concluded his timely remarks by introducing Hon. Charles M. Cook, of Franklin county, a fine looking man, with ruddy cheeks, about 50 years old, a man of ability with a record second to none for honesty, uprightness and sound judgment. Every eye in the assembly seemed to be riveted upon the speaker as he arose.

He spoke so earnestly, out of his own experience, and showed such a burning desire for the welfare of the common people, that it would have been hard to resist the enthusiasm kindled by his words and tones. The old fundamental truths of Democracy became new as they were seen to have been transfused into his life. He said that many good people have forsaken the old Democratic ship and taken up their abode on the rotten bark of Populism. "Fellow citizens, I respectfully submit," he went on to say, "that wherever Populism has been tried it has been found wanting. No organization can gain that degree of public confidence which will give it control of large things when it has so signally failed to justify the limited confidence which has afforded it opportunity to demonstrate capacity and honesty in government."

After a short term of Republican-Populist government in North Carolina there has been enough transpired, the speaker said, to convince the good men of all parties that it is high time to bury old prejudices and unite against the common public enemy. This is the sentiment now animating every community where a value is placed upon intelligence and honesty in government.

He paid his respects to Governor Russell. Said that Russell's nomination was obtained by fraud, and that his administration had been shameful. His pardoning of noted criminals is infamous and is no way to foster respect for laws.

He discussed almost every phase of North Carolina politics and no one observant of political movements can question the fact that the speech resulted in much good to the Democratic party.

When Mr. Cook had concluded his speech the band played a lively air, after which Hon. R. L. Stevens, of Union, candidate for the legislature, introduced in an eloquent and effective manner the Hon. J. H. Currie, of Cumberland county. Mr. Currie's speech was heard with a great deal of attention by Democrats, Populists and Republicans. He is a square built man about six feet high, handsome face and regular features, with thin silver-white hair. He spoke in a clear voice that could be heard without difficulty, and kept his resonant tone without strain or effort during the hour of his speech. He made himself unusually clear upon every subject he handled. It was oratory without the ornaments, but with a refined common sense that made it almost equally agreeable to the ear. He said that he was here to lend his ability, however small that ability might be, to bring North Carolina out of the slough.

Mr. Currie, like Mr. Cook, reviewed the actions of the Republican-Populist legislature and the present administration and showed up its rottenness to the disgust of all present.

It really looks as if the Democratic party is getting in shape for splendid success in November. Such a condition is what the times demand and what every citizen interested in good government owes to the State to assist in bringing about. That we expect to gather a large majority of the wanderers in, goes without saying. They have been delaying their return for some time, but now the "color line" is drawn and they are hustling home in "double-quick time" and are being kindly welcomed. Our county will give Bellamy and Democratic county officers anywhere from 500 to 1000 majority—mark that!

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice August 5, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Addie Bunney 2, Annie Brooks, Cassie Byrd, Carrie Boykin, Martha Baxter, Lizzie Carter, D M Fulton, Francis Faison, Charley Hardy, Ella Johnson, S P Kutor, Hattie McDonald, Lula Rome, Fannie Robertson, Sallie Richards, Jeane Steward, Hattie Tuesvan, Ella Williams, Josi Weatherby, Lizzie Ward.

MEN'S LIST.

Geo Brooks, J H Beam, Louis Burdeaux, Owen Barthay, Thomas Boykin, John Davis, M P Duval, Rodney W Ellis, W L Davis, Wm Asberrygou, Wm Greiser, Will Ginis, D Holmes 2, D C Hais, Geo Hill, Henry Hooker, J E Herrington, Newton Haywood, M J Johnson, H Kammoki, Harv Kelly, C L Murphy, John W McKinnon, Jas Jones McPherson, R W McDonald, Robt Michelson, Watson Major, Wm Nutt, Wm Nelson 2, R C Ormsbey, Thos S Payne, A C Royals, Henry Renlons, J C L Rhyne, W M Royse, Jim Sutton, Lee Stephenson, F VanValkenburg, Fredie Williams, James Hill, J J Williams, N G Wright, Peter Whittey, W H Williams, Wilmington Canning Co.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Maggie James, H Miller, Y L Mayo, May Maron, Aaron Perry, F C Oakford.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

DIED.

JONES—At 2.30 o'clock August 4th, ROY S., oldest son of S. J. and Fannie L. Jones, aged 5 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Interment at Bellevue. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

THE NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Odd Fellows Having a Great Time. State Senator Olive's Death—Negro Officer to be Court-Martialed.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 4.

The Odd Fellows are having a great time here to-day. This morning members are driving over the city visiting the various departments and institutions. They are to hold two meetings to-day and the election of officers will be the most important act of the encampment.

State Senator H. C. Olive, who died yesterday at his home in Morrisville, this county, was buried this afternoon at that place. Senator Olive has for years been one of the most prominent men in Wake county Democracy.

It is estimated that through the two regiments of North Carolina volunteers over $75,000 was left in Raleigh. Two butchers hold bills against the government aggregating $15,000. The merchants and wholesale grocers all fared well at the hands of the soldiers.

Henry Christmas, a negro lieutenant from Raleigh, is alleged to have shot a private in the regiment now at Fort Macon. The reports of the affair are unfavorable to Christmas, and it is entirely probable that a court-martial will give him a bad dose. He was at one time principal of one of the negro schools in this city.

Back from the Democratic Rally.

Maj. W. H. Bernard, who went up to Whiteville Tuesday to attend the Democratic rally, returned yesterday. Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress, remained over to do some campaign work. Messrs. B. F. Aycock, of Wayne, and E. W. Pou, of Johnston, went to their homes by way of Florence. The members of the Second Regiment band also returned yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAGGING AND TIES.

1000 Rolls Bagging.
5000 Bandles Ties.
800 Barrels Flour.
600 Bushels Meal.
3000 Bushels Corn.
10 Boxes Smoked Shoulders
100 Boxes D. S. Sides.
50 Barrels C. M. Pork.

Also, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore,
No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.
jy 17 tf

The Unlucky Corner.

Come Quick, Before the Deal is Off. It is only

An Advertising Scheme.

10 lbs Best Granulated Sugar.....65c
1 " J. & S. Roasted Laguyra Coffee 25c
1 " W. M. Roasted Java Coffee.....30c
1 " Mixed Tea (Good).....50c
1 doz. North Carolina Roe Herring, 25c
1 lb Clover Hill Butter (Best).....25c
$2.20

All For $1.59.

S. W. SANDERS.
jy 29 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Monday, July 25th.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 9 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Leave Wilmington every day, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 3.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.00 P. M.; 6 and 9.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 9.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper,
jy 26 tf

Provisions.

D. S. Ribs,
Plates,
Shoulders,
Hams,
Lards.

We carry large stocks, sell at Rock Bottom Prices and solicit your orders.

We are sole agents for the

Famous Brands Cigars.

Renowns,
Cuban Blossom,
Topical Twist-Heads.

If your jobber can't furnish you, we will.

Vollers & Hashagen,
Wholesale Only.
jy 31 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS.

RECEIVED
JUL 29 1898
Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS.

ANSWERED
AUG 1 1898
Wilmington, N. C.

Band Dating Stamps with Air Cushions

W. S. W.
AUG 1 1898

For Cancelling Revenue Stamps with or without Air Cushions.

Rand & McNally's Wall Map, 4x6 feet, only 99c.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 260. jy 31 tf

This Cut

REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MANY STYLES OF THIS NOW

Famous Line

of Fine Footwear at

$2.00, $2.50, and $3.00.

Also, Low Cut Shoes at Low Cut Prices.

Our Popular Watch Contest

is now on for 60 days.

Look in Our Window!

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
au 4 tf 115 Princess street.

FOR RENT.

One Nicely Furnished Room, suitable for one or two young men, with or without board. Apply to 116 Dock street, or to 11 South Front street. jy 31 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

A SERIOUS RESPONSIBILITY.

A short while ago Mr. McKinley was quoted as saying that he had not formulated his policy in reference to the captured territory which we would insist upon retaining, nor would he do so until he could form some opinion as to the wishes of the American people. He thus invited discussion and expression of opinion, which invitation has been pretty generally accepted. There is little or no difference of opinion as to the advisability of this Government taking possession of Porto Rico, and holding a coaling station in the Ladrones and in the Philippines, but there is a decided sentiment against assuming the responsibility of holding the Philippines.

It might be said that there has been somewhat of a revolution in public sentiment in this respect, at least as far as it is viewed by the press. But a few weeks ago the Republican papers pretty generally advocated the holding of those islands and were warmly eloquent in the defence of the policy of "expansion," because they thought that would be the policy of the administration, and like zealous party organs they were preparing their readers for it and were defending it in anticipation of its adoption as the true, progressive American doctrine. But, in some way, Mr. McKinley and other leaders of the Republican party discovered that expanding so as to embrace the multitude of islands forming the Philippine group and the multitude of mixed tribes that inhabit them would be a little too much expansion, an expansion that might have more or less colic in it, and they therefore concluded that it was the part of wisdom to go slow in that. They had heard from the country, too, where the Democratic press and a good many of the leading independent papers took position against it, many of them expressing their views pretty much as the Washington *Post* does in the following editorial:

"The retention of the Philippines is not essential to the maintenance or expansion of our commercial interests in the East. A coaling station where we can have a good harbor and establish an American colony will meet all such necessities. The government of seven millions of people, scattered on 1,200 islands, would be a serious responsibility under any circumstances. The fact that those seven millions are a heterogeneous mass, having small capacity for self-government and likely to require military restraint, adds to the difficulty of the problem and increases the desire of many thoughtful citizens to find an honorable exit from the responsibilities assumed by our operations in that archipelago.

"The *Post* holds now, as it has since this question was first hurled at the nation by Dewey's immortal victory, that it is desirable for us to leave the Philippines at the end of the war if we can do so without any violation of faith towards the insurgents. But a war for humanity must be kept on high grounds. The records of such a war must not be stained by injustice in any direction. When we began the conquest of the Philippines we did not reject—in fact, we sought—the assistance of the insurgents. They have from that time till now regarded the United States as their great and good friend. With our countenance and support they have fought the Spaniards, killing some, wounding others, and taking many prisoners. In brief, their position towards Spain from the Spanish standpoint is that of death-deserving rebels.

"Could this nation afford to withdraw and leave these people to the mercy of the Spaniards? We all know what that would mean. Could we honorably end a war begun on humanitarian grounds, a war on which our bishops and clergy from thousands of pulpits have invoked the favor of Almighty God, by abandoning the men who, by co-operating with us, have provoked the implacable wrath of the cruel and vindictive foe to whose care we should leave them?

"This is a grave question, for it touches the honor of the nation. Let us leave the Philippines if we can find a way to do so without reproach and in full possession of our national self-respect. But let us shirk no responsibility that we have incurred. Least of all should we retire, leaving men exposed to the wrath of Spain by reason of their friendship for and co-operation with us."

This about covers the ground as far as these islands are concerned. In the first place we do not need them if we could appropriate them without serious objection by other powers, and even with the consent of the natives. They are too far from us and would cost us more than they would be worth to us. But with the mixed and antagonistic tribes that inhabit those islands we would have a perpetual task in trying to bring them together to live in harmony under any one government, a difficulty that Spain shirked by simply iruing in her way a few of the largest and best of them, contenting herself with letting the others run wild, with practically no government, and getting what she could from them in the way of revenues.

Of the nine millions of people who are said to inhabit these islands the majority of them are little in advance of the North American Indians. The inhabitants of some of the islands regard the inhabitants of others as enemies and they war upon each other as the hostile tribes of Indians once did in this country. Even in the island of Luzon, the Spanish capital, the most advanced and the best known of the group, there are tribes in the interior who are no more civilized than the natives whom Magellan found when he discovered the islands. As we see it a sensible American who considers these things and the difficulty of Americanizing those mongrel mobs, would beg to be excused from accepting such a charge if the islands were tendered as a voluntary gift.

But this, as the *Post* contends, does not discharge us from the obligations that we may have assumed towards the men who have risen in revolt against Spanish rule, and who were encouraged to do so on the prospect and doubtless pledge of assistance from this country. Up to a quite recent date, (supposing the reports as to their restiveness now be true) they kept their part of the agreement and have faithfully co-operated with Admiral Dewey and cheerfully carried out his plans. They have for several weeks had the Spanish troops cooped up within the walls of Manila, and were eager to attack them, but refrained until the word was given by Admiral Dewey, who was waiting the coming of United States troops not because they were needed to take the city, but because they might be needed to protect the captured city from rapine by the victorious insurgents, who have hatred in their hearts for the Spaniards, whom they have never had any reason to love.

Admiral Dewey has managed them with signal cleverness, and they never showed any of this restiveness until Mr. McKinley committed the blunder of publicly giving utterance to language that led to the belief that it was the intention to let Spain have possession of the islands after we had secured a coaling station. Then they began to fear desertion and to lose faith in their American allies whom they had looked upon as friends and benefactors, as Aguinaldo called them in his proclamation warning his followers against committing atrocities when victory crowned them. As long as these people stand by their agreement we are bound in honor and conscience to stand by them, and they should be first consulted before Spain is even considered. American integrity and honor amount to more than all the dirt in all those islands.

MR. HOLTON PREVARICATES.

Chairman A. E. Holton, of the Republican State Committee, was in Raleigh a few days ago, and while there he was asked by a reporter of the *Post* if there would be fusion with the Populists. His reply was:

"The last clause in the letter of Chairman Simmons to Mr. Mewborne makes fusion between Republicans and Populists certain," was the reply that came. "The Populists were characterized by Mr. Simmons as a horde of office-seekers."

No one expects a Republican machine manager to show much regard for the truth when talking on party matters, but this is a deliberate and brazen misrepresentation of the clause referred to in the letter of Mr. Simmons, which reads as follows:

"There has grown up in North Carolina during the last few years a horde, of which you are one, who seek by detraction and defamation of their betters to deceive and mislead the people and gain for themselves positions which they are notoriously unfit to hold.

"The time has come when such miserable slanderers and hypocrites will not only be exposed, but fittingly denounced and pilloried before an outraged public."

Is there a sane person, who understands the English language, who can see in this any characterization of the Populist party as "a horde of office-seekers?" Isn't the distinction clearly drawn between the "horde," of which Mr. Mewborne is one, "who seek by defamation of their betters to gain positions which they are notoriously unfit to hold," and the people whom they are trying to "deceive and mislead?" Mr. Simmons was addressing himself to one of this "horde" of office-seekers, and he emphasized his remarks by giving them notice that "the time has come when such miserable slanderers and hypocrites will not only be exposed, but fittingly denounced and pilloried before the public."

We pity the intellect that is too dull to understand language as plain as this, but we do not know whether to pity or despise the man who has sense enough to understand it but deliberately does the very thing that Simmons scores the "horde" for doing, that is, trying to "mislead the people" by gross and intentional misrepresentation. Holton knew better and knew that he was putting a false construction on language which is too plain to be honestly misconstrued.

MINOR MENTION.

There are abundant indications that the honest Populists, who do not belong to the "horde" of spoils pursuers, are becoming disgusted with the treacherous and bartering party leaders and are leaving them in great numbers. Wednesday we published an extract from a letter to the Charlotte *Observer* showing the feeling in Union county, which is not an exception, for the same feeling exists to a greater or less extent all over the State. We have heretofore referred to the change of sentiment among the Populists of this section of the State, concerning and as corroboratory of which we clip the following from this week's Lumberton *Robesonian:*

"A gentleman whose business necessitates his mingling with the country people a great deal, in fact he lives in one of the Southern townships of the county, says the Populist are coming back to the Democratic party in great numbers."

The honest masses of the Populists who have realized so few of the promises of their so-called leaders, have grown tired of being bartered and used as so much stock in trade to secure offices for the hungry horde who are too lazy to work and are endeavoring to make an easy living by office holding. Honest Populists believe that honest parties ought to mean something more than offices for the hungry, and they show a large chunk of mother wit in that.

**

War is a serious business, but sometimes there are breaks in the monotony that border on gaiety if not the ridiculous. The campaign in Porto Rico is an illustration. This is practically a pic-nic, there has been very little use for fire arms so far, and it is very doubtful if there be another pound of power burned save in the way of rejoicing. According to accepted reports there are not at most more than 8,000 Spanish troops on the island and most if not all of these are centered in San Juan, where it is said they have bottled themselves up by sinking ships in the channel. General Miles has now nine thousand men, with more on the way. The populace welcomes the troops and rejoices at their coming so that Gen. Miles has had an easy walkover. The garrison at San Juan is probably waiting for authority to surrender without a fight, as the officers in command are doubtless aware of the peace-negotiations that have been commenced. What's the use of their fighting to defend a city which is so soon to pass from Spanish control, and where is the use of attacking that garrison when it is known that it will soon be ordered to pull down the Spanish flag? In either event it would be not only an unnecessary, but a criminal sacrifice of life. That Secretary Alger looks upon it in the light of a pleasant excursion is shown by the fact that he has designated for Gen. Wade's division one regiment from each of sixteen States, thus going as far as he conveniently can in distributing favors and in giving the boys who complain at not having seen any service a good time, provided the surrender be not made before they sail, which would leave no excuse for sending them. If there were any prospect of fighting it might be well to send a few more regiments to Gen. Miles, but as there isn't there is no more need for these sixteen additional regiments than there would be for sixteen more wheels on a wagon.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00 Every bottle guaranteed. †

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

BOOK NOTICES.

An interesting feature of *Godey's Magazine* for August is "Midsummer Travels," three special illustrated articles on strange people and places, but in addition to these are a number of interesting and instructive articles, all nicely illustrated. Published by The Godey Company, New York.

The August number of *The Atlantic Monthly* presents a list of contents that the thoughtful reader will enjoy, many of the articles being suggested by current events leading up to problems in which the world is interested. Published by Haughton, Mifflin & Co., No. 11 East Seventeenth street, New York.

In the August number of the *North American Review* T. P. Russell, M. P., writes on "What the Unionists Have Done for Ireland," Ex-Senator Peffer discusses "The U. S. Senate" and Andrew Carnegie gives his views on "Distant Possessions" in which he gives his reasons why the United States should not tack on the Philippines. There are a number of other interesting papers. Address North American Review, 291 Fifth Avenue, New York.

In addition to "Current Events" and "the Progress of the World," which are full of valuable information, the *Review of Reviews* for August presents a number of articles on our fleets, the progress of the war, the Philippines, &c., which practically embrace a history of the war with Spain up to date, which are made the more attractive, if not the more valuable, by the copious illustrations. Address Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, New York.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rocky Mount *Motor:* We are sorry to chronicle the death of Mrs. Ritter, wife of Mr. W. C. Ritter, formerly of this place, but for the past few months a resident of Hobgood.

— Washington *Progress:* Mrs. Julia Hill, widow of the late Capt. John Hill, died very suddenly after a short illness on Wednesday evening of last week. On Tuesday she was attacked with apoplexy, of which she never rallied.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. Jerry Gore, of Keeners, was right badly hurt by falling from the top of a tobacco barn which he was building last Wednesday. While driving a nail he mashed a finger and fainted. While unconscious he fell to the ground, a distance of more than twenty feet, and was badly bruised and shaken up.

—Charlotte *News:* A horse that belonged to Mr. C. A. Black, of Charlotte, died on Mr. Egbert Todd's place near Sandifer, a day or two ago. The animal two or three days before its death gave unmistakable signs of hydrophobia. It would chase any one that would come inside the lot and would foam at the mouth just as a dog with rabbies. The animal died in great agony. Most of the neighbors think that it was a genuine case of hydrophobia.

— Chatham *Record:* Mr. Thomas J. Goldston, of Gulf township, died very suddenly on the 19th of July. He had been in his usual health and ate a hearty breakfast, and soon afterwards was stricken with paralysis and died about 12 o'clock that morning. He was 70 years old and was one of Chatham's most respected citizens. — We much regret to hear of the death of ex-Sheriff G. J. Williams, which occurred on last Sunday at his residence in Williams township. He was one of Chatham's most popular and prominent citizens, and was sheriff of this county for several years just after the war. Chatham now has only one living ex-sheriff—Mr. Spence Taylor.

TWINKLINGS.

— Kissing may be unhealthy, but every girl considers herself an immune.—*Chicago News.*

— "What is a parvenue?" "That's what the man who got rich ten years ago calls the man who got rich yesterday.—*Chicago Record.*

— "How did Bickerham earn the right to put 'Hon.' in front of his name?" "Somebody once mentioned him as a candidate for justice of the peace."

— 'What are the duties of a regimental chaplain?" "To avoid swearing at the rations, and thus set a good example for the other fellows."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Wilkes—"What on earth do you want with honorary members in that club of yours?" Bilkes—"We have to have somebody in who can buy."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— At Saratoga: Dealer in Antiques—"The value of that is increased by its being unique; there is not another like it." Customer—"What is the price?" Dealer—"They're worth $50 apiece."—*Brooklyn Life.*

— Penman—"I've been sending funny articles to the paper for three weeks." Popham—"And have you received a check yet?" "Yes; I got a note from the editor to-day telling me to quit."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— "No," said Haggins, "I always consider it unlucky to win on the first race." "What makes you look at it in that light?" "Well, I never bet much as a starter, and if I lose I quit; but if I win I keep on till I haven't a cent left."

— Why He Didn't Go: "Pa," said the youngest of the seven, "Why don't you go to the war?" "I have all I can do to keep the reconcentrados in this house from starving," replied the parent, sadly.—*Philadelphia North American.*

— Must Be Black: Brisket—"What can I send you up to-day, Mrs. Styles?" Mrs. S.—"Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure it is from a black sheep." Brisket—"A black sheep?" Mrs. S.—"Yes; we are in mourning, you know."—*Roxbury Gazette.*

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhœa, accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief we sent for a physician, and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days, and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about, and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer county, W. Va. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— In case of holding the distant Philippines there's just a chance that the oldtime carpet-bagger might revive in a new direction. —*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

—— Neither in public report or private letter does Schley claim the personal honor of the victory over the Cervera's fleet. He simply deems himself and the Brooklyn fortunate in having been in the thick of the fight from first to last, and having won the love and praise of his fellow-citizens.——*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— All the troops about Santiago fought bravely, and the non-combatants—chaplains, doctors and newspaper men—worked just as bravely, as the wounds of a number of them bear testimony. The prize of valor at Santiago can go to no one man or set of men. It must be divided up and equally distributed. —*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

——The Red Cross doctors report that the medical staff at Santiago neglected to supply the steamer Concho decently when she was detailed to take a corps of sick and wounded to the United States. This is no doubt true. It accords with the general medical administration in our Cuban army.—*Chatanooga Times, Dem.*

—— An idea of the absurdity and the danger involved in saddling ourselves with the government of the Philippines is conveyed in the news that "the time of the passage of the steamer Newport, which conveyed Gen. Merritt from San Francisco to Cavite was twenty-three days, the fastest time on record.—*New York World, Dem.*

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY.

A New York Policeman Rewarded For Catching a Burglar.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt writes an article entitled "The Roll of Honor of the New York Police" for The Century. Mr. Roosevelt says:

Early in our term we promoted a patrolman to the grade of roundsman for activity in catching a burglar under rather peculiar circumstances. I happened to note his getting a burglar one week. Apparently he had fallen into the habit, for he got another the next week. In the latter case the burglar escaped from the house soon after midnight and ran away toward Park avenue, with the policeman in hot chase. The New York Central railroad runs under Park avenue, and there is a succession of openings in the top of the tunnel. Finding that the policeman was gaining on him, the burglar took a desperate chance and leaped down one of these openings at the risk of breaking his neck. Now the burglar was running for his liberty, and it was the part of wisdom for him to imperil life or limb, but the policeman was merely doing his duty, and nobody could have blamed him for not taking the jump. However, he jumped, and in this particular case the hand of the Lord was heavy upon the unrighteous. The burglar had the breath knocked out of him, and the "cop" didn't. When his victim could walk, the officer trotted him around to the station house, and a week afterward he himself was promoted, it appearing upon careful investigation that he was sober, trustworthy and strictly attentive to his duty.

Here again it seems to me that we followed the eminently common sense plan of promoting a man who had earned his promotion by faithful and distinguished service and by proved superior capacity. We cared no more for the policeman's views on the tariff or the currency than we did for those of the burglar. Our interest and the interest of citizens generally was to have the officer catch that burglar and otherwise do his duty. If he did his duty, we were for him; if he did not, we were against him. In neither event did we care whether the officer had or had not the backing of the congressional delegation of the city or the central committee of the county. Of course, as before, this exposed us to wild outcries from the local political bosses and heelers and much sneering at "civil service reform," but all the outcries and sneers meant was that we were doing our duty as decent men and as public officials, with some slight appreciation of what was implied by the words honor and uprightness. Political organizations are eminently necessary and useful, but when they are seized by professional spoils politicians of low morality, who run the "machine" in their own interests, who clamor against honesty and defy decency and rail against that device for obtaining clean government which is known as civil service reform, then it is time for all citizens who believe in good citizenship to rise in revolt.

The Toposcope.

In the loftiest tower in the city of Vienna there is a novel instrument, known as the toposcope, constantly attended day and night, for the purpose of locating fires. It consists of a good telescope, which is solidly attached to an arrangement of levers, while graduated sections of a circle are arranged horizontally and vertically in such a way that the moving of the telescope sideways or up or down results in a change of position of the hands attached to the levers in reference to the graduated scales. Thus, the stability of the apparatus being assured by the firmness of the fastening, whenever the telescope is focused upon the same object the hands will point to the same figures on the horizontal and on the vertical sextant, and since an index of the whole city has been made it is but a matter of a few seconds, when a glare is discovered at night, to direct upon the spot the toposcope on the side, to read off the numbers, to look up the object and to telegraph to the central station the details observed. Local conditions are, of course, necessary for the successful operation of such an apparatus, but in this case they are said to be almost perfect. The tower is over 500 feet high, and an uninterrupted view of the great area of the city is thus possible to the watchman if the atmospheric conditions are favorable.

Human Freedom.

For the whole of the enormous advance in the condition of the laboring man the basis was laid, once for all, by the gospel. This was, in its original form and in its continuing purpose, the charter of human freedom, and the two modes by which it most conspicuously asserted itself in the arduous process of social regeneration were first the gradual elevation of woman and next the mitigation and eventual abolition of slavery.—Gladstone.

In the Market.

Mr. Busy Body—If you hang those turkeys by the feet, you will keep them longer.

Mr. Butcher Business—That ain't what I'm trying to do. I don't want to keep them any longer. I want to sell 'em.—Harlem Life.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

Chided Mr. Rockefeller.

A newly engaged clerk in the employ of the Standard Oil company was sent to work in a room that contained a health lift. Every morning at about 10 o'clock, when this clerk was particularly busy with figures, a small, black mustached man, quiet and diffident in manner, entered, said "Good morning," walked on tiptoe to the corner and exercised for a quarter of an hour. It became a bore to the clerk, who at last one day remarked with considerable heat to the stranger:

"How do you expect me to do my work properly while you are fooling with that blasted machine? I'm getting tired of it. Why don't you put it where it won't worry a person to death?"

"I am very sorry it annoys you," said the stranger, flushing. "I will have it removed at once."

A porter took it away within an hour. A few days later the clerk was sent for by Mr. Flagler, whom he found in earnest conversation with the small, black mustached man. The latter smiled at seeing him, gave Flagler some instructions and left the room.

"Will you tell me who that gentleman is?" the young man asked, a light beginning to break upon him.

"That was Mr. Rockefeller," was the reply.

It was the clerk's first acquaintance with the head of the great corporation by which he was employed.—Ohio State Journal.

Eating In Mexico.

Mexico is a land where people like to eat and eat a good deal. The dinner table is well spread, and there is an abundance. Food is served in courses and often many of them. A common bill of fare in thousands of houses at noon will be: Soup, called caldo, or broth; rice, or macaroni, known as sopa; baked and stuffed tomatoes and artichokes, a most delicious vegetable; two kinds of meat, often chicken and a roast, or chops and steaks; fried potatoes, salad, beans, which always appear; fruit and several kinds of sweets and then coffee. Everything comes on separately, served by a boy or maid. This is a very usual repast and is frequently varied with fish from Vera Cruz or the fresh water lakes. Red wine and pulque are usual table drinks.—Cor. Boston Herald.

Illiterate Turkish Women.

Out of the large number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly 1,000,000—not more than 5,000 can read or write.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6¾	@	6½
Standard	7	@	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams per ℔	12	@	12½
Sides per ℔		@	8
Shoulders per ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides per ℔	6¼	@	6½
Shoulders per ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX per ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington per M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina per ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	51
Virginia Meal		@	51
COTTON TIES—per bundle		@	80
CANDLES—per ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—per ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—per ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	9
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, per yard		@	5½
Yarns, per bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—per dozen	10	@	11
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, per barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, per half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, per barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 per half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, per barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, per barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, per pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, per keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, per ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—per ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 25	@	4 50
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—per ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—per bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	52½
Car load, in bags—White		@	50
Oats, from store	38	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—per ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	13
HAY, per 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, per ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, per ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, per barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) per M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, per gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, per keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, per barrel—			
City Mess	11 00	@	11 50
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, per ℔	10	@	22
SALT, per sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	70	@	75
American	70	@	75
On 125 per Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, per ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5⅝
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅞
C. Yellow		@	4⅝
SOAP, per ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, per M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, per M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	8 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
per M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, per ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, per gallon—Northern,	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL per ℔—Unwashed	8	@	12

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 25½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 25 cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 92½ cents per bbl for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 24½c, 24c; rosin, steady, $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	182
Rosin	920
Tar	176
Crude Turpentine	76

Receipts same day last year.—231 casks spirits turpentine, 1,523 bbls rosin, 164 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16	cts.	per ℔
Good Ordinary	4¾	"	"
Low Middling	5 3-16	"	"
Middling	5⅝	"	"
Good Middling	5⅞	"	"

Same day last year, middling 8c.

Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 52½@55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Money on call steady at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 485⅛@485¼ for demand; 483¾@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486½. Commercial bills 482¾. Silver certificates 58¼@59¼. Bar silver 59. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 127¼; do. coupon, 127¼; U. S. 4's 111¼; do. coupon, 111¼; U. S. 2's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 112; do. 5's, coupon, 112. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 103.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Rosin steady.

CHARLESTON, August 4.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, August 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26; sales 1,004 casks; receipts 1,618 casks. Rosin firm; sales 3,421 barrels; receipts 4,508 barrels; quotations; A, B, C, D $1 00; E $1 05, F $1 15, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 65, window glass $1 40, water white $1 55.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 4.—There was a narrow and featureless market for cotton to-day. Orders were very scarce and after opening dull at a decline of 1@2 points, the weakness being caused by disappointing cables and a high average to crop reports, the market picked up the loss on buying for the account of a Philadelphia concern which led smaller shorts to cover. In the afternoon the market was speculatively flat, late news offering no inducement either to bulls or bears. Closed quiet at a net gain of 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 6 1-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; August 5.86c, September 5.92c, October 5.97c, November 6.00c, December 6.03c, January 6.06c, February 6.09c; March 6.13c, April 6.16c, May 6.20c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6 1-16c; middling gulf 6 5-16c; sales 581 bales.

Net receipts 24 bales; gross receipts 55 bales; exports to the Continent 232 bales; forwarded 31 bales; sales 871 bales; stock (actual) 82,829 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 1,510 bales; exports to Great Britain 1 bale; exports to the Continent 2,273 bales; stock 450,920 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 9,206 bales; exports to Great Britain 20,934 bales; exports to France 100 bales; exports to the Continent 6,426 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,517,331 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,486,940 bales; exports to France 815,308 bales; exports to the Continent 2,967,345 bales.

Aug. 4.—Galveston, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 73 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 5⅝c, net receipts 438 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts —bales; Boston, dull and easier at 6 1-16, net receipts 220 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 5-16c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, steady at 5 11-16c, net receipts 24 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 608 bales; Mobile, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts 125 bales; Memphis, quiet at 5⅝, net receipts 40 bales; Augusta, steady at 6 11-16c, net receipts 54 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5⅝c, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Flour was stronger and held for higher prices. Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red 75c; options opened easy under foreign selling and lower cables; quickly recovering, they ruled generally strong all day, supported by a good cash demand and light receipts, closing partly ⅜c net higher; No. 2 red September closed 71c; December closed 69⅝c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 38⅜@38⅞c; options opened firm and continued so all day on a heavy export demand and the rise in wheat, closing ⅛@⅜c net higher; September closed 37½c; December 38⅛c. Oats—Spot firm; No. 2 28c; options were stronger with corn and closed ¼c net higher; September closed 25⅞c. Beef steady; family $10 00@11 50; extra mess 9 50; beef hams $21 00@21 50; packet $10 00@10 50. Cut meats steady. Lard firmer; Western steam $5 50; July $5 57, nominal; refined quiet; Continent $5 65; Sout America $5 15. Pork dull. Butter—the market was firm; Western creamery 14@18½c; do. factory 11@14c; Elgins 19c; imitation creamery 14½@18½c; State dairy 13@18c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese—large white 7½@7¾c; small white 7¾c; light skims 6¼@6½c; part skims 5¼@5½c; full skims 2@2½c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $1 50@2 00; Long Island $1 50@2 00; sweets $2 50@4 00. Cabbage steady; Long Island $1 50@2 00. Petroleum dull. Cotton seed oil—prime crude 18½c; prime yellow 23½@24c. Coffee—Spot Rio dull and barely steady; No. 7 invoice 6c; No. 7 jobbing 6½c; mild, jobbers' market; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw quiet but stronger; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Small receipts and an active demand for shipment sustained prices in wheat to day. September closed ⅛@¼c higher. December is unchanged. Corn gained ⅛@⅛c. Oats advanced ¼c. Pork left off 5 cents higher, lard 10 cents and ribs 5 cents.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Cash quotations: Flour—market quoted steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 68c; No. 3 spring 68c; No. 2 red 69⅜c. Corn—No. 2 33@33½c. Oats—No. 2 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white free on board, 27@28c; No. 3 white free on board, 25@27½. Rye—No. 2 44¾@45¼. Mess pork, per bbl., $8 85@8 90. Lard, per 100 ℔s., $5 25. Short rib sides, loose $5 10@5 40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 62½@4 87½. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 60@5 80.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 August 68, 68½, 67½, 68¼; September 65½@65¼, 66⅛@66½, 65⅛, 66¼@66⅜c; December 64¼@64½, 65⅜@65¼, 64¼@64⅛, 64⅞c; May 66¼@66⅛, 67½, 66¼, 67⅛. Corn—August 32⅜, 33, 32¼, 33c; September 32⅜, 33, 32¼, 33c; December 33@33⅛, 33⅛, 33, 33⅛; May 35¼@35⅛, 35¼, 35½, 35¾. Oats—September 20⅝, 21⅛, 20⅝, 20⅞@21c; May 23½, 23⅞, 23⅜, 23⅜@23⅞. Pork, per bbl.—September $8 90, 9 00, 8 85, 8 92½; October $8 90, 8 92½, 8 90, 8 92½. Lard, per 100 ℔s—September $5 22½, 5 32½, 5 22½, 5 30; October $5 27½, 5 35, 5 27½, 5 35. Ribs per 100 ℔s.—September $5 15, 5 22½, 5 15, 5 20; October $5 20, 5 27½, 5 20, 5 25.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer—spot 73¼@73⅜c; month 72¼@72½c; September 71⅛@71⅜c; steamer No. 2 red 71¼@71⅜c. Southern wheat by sample 67½c; ditto on grade 70¼@73¼c. Corn strong—spot and month 37@37¼c; September 37¼@37½c; steamer mixed 36@36¼c. Southern white and yellow corn 40c. Oats easier; No. 3 white western 32¾@33¼c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, August 4, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot fair demand; prices unchanged; American middling 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 9,300 bales American. Receipts 500 bales, all of which were American.

Futures opened quiet with a poor demand and closed steady. American middling (l. m. c.): August 3 24-64d@3 25-64d seller; August and September 3 23-64d@3 24-64d seller; September and October 3 22-64d seller; October and November 3 21-64d buyer; November and December 3 20-64d@3 21-64d seller; December and January 3 20-64d@3 21-6d value; January and February 3 20-64d@3 21-64d buyer; February and March 3 21-64d@3 22-64d seller; March and April 3 22-64d buyer; April and May 3 23-64d seller; May and June 3 23-64d buyer.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Steamship Benefactor, 637 ton, Ingram, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 5, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Willie A McKay, 146 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Jessie Murdock, 342 tons, Wheatley, Geo Harriss, Son & Co,

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Triumph (Nor.) 537 tons, Carlsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro N. C.

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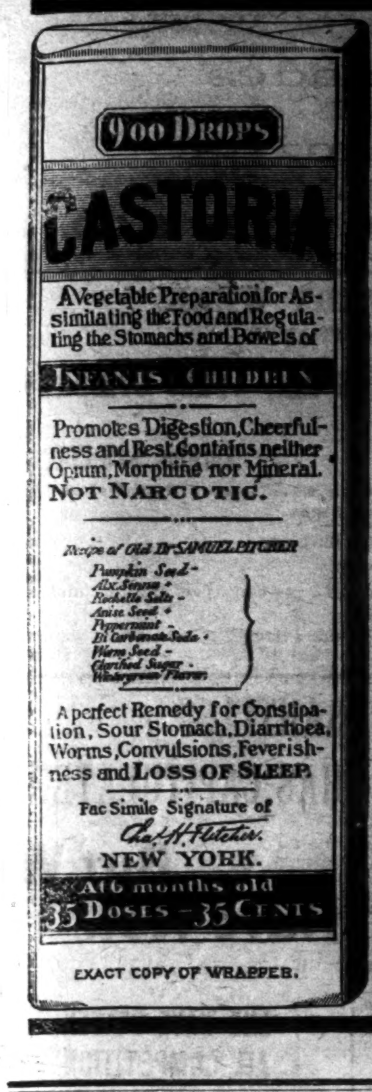
The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 186 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address,

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN.



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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OFFERED HIM TWO WIVES

King Cetewayo Appreciated the Tenor's Singing of "Old Dog Tray."

"There is much in a name, or at least I think so," said Albert Gerard-Thiers, the tenor, who once sang for old Cetewayo, king of the Zulus. Mr. Gerard-Thiers several years ago bore the Teutonic cognomen of Theiss and had it changed to Thiers. His fame spread, and his middle name was wedded to his surname with a hyphen.

"I am more French than German," he continued, "and my vocal method is not at all German. Many people imagine that a German vocalist is a master of the guttural, and that is one reason why I had my name changed. I have no prejudice against the German method, only I prefer the French method of singing. People who were introduced to me used to ask if I was German. As I speak French and not German, I concluded to change my name to Thiers. My wife is an American, but she has lived so long in Paris that she speaks French like a native and has nothing German in her appearance or manners."

"Did you sing in French to King Cetewayo?"

"No; I sang in English. The old Zulu was in captivity when I saw him in Africa. I was singing in Cape Colony in my boyhood days with an English opera company, and after it stranded I visited the dethroned African monarch. The English kept him guarded at a farmhouse, but allowed him privileges. I sang several operatic airs for him, but they did not please him, and in despair I tried 'Old Dog Tray.' He liked it, and when told the story he said a dog was faithful and wished me to sing it again. Then he embarrassed me exceedingly by presenting me with two of his wives. Each was more than six feet in height and black as the ace of spades. I declined his royal offer, although he declared the wives would not be missed."—New York Commercial.

DINING AND FEEDING.

American Table Manners Not So Open to Criticism as Formerly.

It has been conceded that the degree of civilization a people has reached may be accurately measured by its dietary. Now, some one has said that "the American feeds, the Englishman devours, the Frenchman dines." In view of this statement one wonders what the English have been doing through the centuries to have advanced so little. We do not pretend to answer for them, but would say for ourselves, we have been hewing our way through forests, pioneering in every direction, in every sense—ample apology for feeding instead of dining.

But, of course, it was a Frenchman who made the declaration, and, of course, he made it long ago, when, mortifying though it be, honesty compels us to acknowledge that we may have been guilty. Times, however, and conditions have changed, and not even the most bigoted Frenchman will refuse to admit that when the American has reached the dining point he will have more to dine upon than any other man in the world. The culture of man in America will demand all the art in his cuisine that France by study has evolved, with the added merit of honesty in his food, the disguises incident to poverty of material not being a necessity. There is no department of supply in which we have not the advantage, and we are learning to use our materials as rapidly as we have been obliged to learn all other things.—Ella Morris Kretschmar in Woman's Home Companion.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean.

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Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summe Rresort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.

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1793 Bingham School 1898 — Established in 1793. Maj. R. BINGHAM, A.M., LL.D., Supt. Military; U. S. Army Officer detailed. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists**, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE NEW APHRODITE.

Out of the deep sea stream,
  Into the light and the air,
Rose like a gracious dream
  Venus, the fair

How much of sorrow and rue,
  How much of joy and peace,
Sprang that day from the blue
  Waters of Greece!

Oh, from a Cyclad's verge
  Or swift galley's prow to have seen
Her, the world's wonder, emerge,
  Veiled in the sheen

Of her glorious sea dripping locks,
  Buoyant of limb and as bright
As the solo star that leads out the flocks
  Of the shepherdess Night!

But what avails it to sigh
  For a glimpse of that day withdrawn?
Not for long in the sky
  Stays the fair dawn

Ours the nobler lot
  Under the broad noontide,
Gazing, to falter not,
  Till from the wide

Ocean of life we behold,
  Rising in splendor and might,
Fairer than Venus of old,
  Calmer than Night,

Purer than Dawn or the blue
  Depths of ether untrod,
Nature, the only, the true
  Daughter of God.

—W. P. Trent in Dial.

WITH THREADS OF METAL.

Tinsel Fabrics and the More Costly Brocades of Gold and Silver.

Tinsel fabrics are the lower priced of the cloths into which gold or silver threads have been woven. In tinsel fabrics the gold threads are of brass or copper, gilded, and the silver threads are of white metal. These threads of metal, originally fine wire, are rolled flat and burnished, and they glisten in the fabric wherever the pattern brings them to the surface. Tinsel fabrics are made about three-fourths of a yard in width, and they sell at 75 cents to $2.50 a yard. They come in various colors, and many of them are beautiful and artistic in design. Some are copies of old Venetian tapestries. Tinsel fabrics are used for church and for theatrical purposes and sometimes for gowns and for decorative purposes.

The costlier fabrics, with interwoven metal threads, are called gold and silver brocades. In these the gold threads are of silver, gold plated, and the silver threads are of pure silver; the body of the fabric is of silk. The brocades are all beautiful, and many of them are exceedingly so. These fabrics are made about five-eighths of a yard in width, and they sell at various prices up to $25 and sometimes as high as $50 a yard. The costliest of these fabrics are very rarely imported into this country, brocades at $10 and $12 a yard being about the highest priced used here. If more elaborate fabrics are required, they are usually imported to order. The finer fabrics, with metal threads, are made in France, the commoner kinds in Germany.

Gold and silver brocades are here used almost exclusively for church purposes and chiefly for vestments. They are imported in red, violet and green and also in black with silver threads, the black and silver being for mourning. Gold and silver brocades are also used to a limited extent for decorative purposes.

Such fabrics and gold embroidery, often of the costliest description, are far more commonly used in Europe than here, both for church and for military purposes.—New York Sun.

Pullman Cars.

As a railroad train was swinging around a sharp curve a passenger in the sleeping car was thrown against the inside window of the stateroom so violently that his elbow went through the glass. The Pullman conductor came promptly to the rescue, asking if he was hurt.

"No, I'm not," answered the passenger good naturedly, "but the Pullman company's dividends will be cut down this year by the price of one pane. I suppose the stockholders can stand it, though."

"The Pullman stockholders won't have to," said the conductor. "It comes out of the X., Y. and Z. Railroad company, to whose train we are attached. I shall make out a damage slip, the train conductor will certify it, the repairs will be made at the end of the route, and the railroad company will foot the bill. There's mighty little, I tell you, except ordinary wear and tear, that the railroad company doesn't pay for. If there is a scratch on the side of this car at the end of a run, the X., Y. and Z. pays for it, not the Pullman company.—New York Tribune.

Calmness In Emergency.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, lecturing to a school of nurses lately upon the necessity of self control in emergencies, told the following incident: "One of his patients, while in a low, nervous condition, swallowed by mistake a dose from the wrong bottle. She shrieked out that she was poisoned. One of the nurses screamed 'Aconite!' and began to cry hysterically. The other nurse, seeing that the patient was going into convulsions from terror, when relief would be impossible, said coolly: 'Don't be frightened. Look here,' taking a mouthful of the dose herself. She then went outside to rid her mouth of it, procured an emetic and sent for a doctor and a stomach pump. Her calmness saved the life of the patient."

DESPERADO CLARK.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CRIMINALS OF HIS TIME.

A Daring and Coolness That Have Seldom Been Equaled—Hanged at Last For Murder—The Refined and Pious Woman Who Mourned Him.

There lived in this city until a few years ago, and may be living here still, a frail, careworn little woman whose life had been linked with one of the most unhappy and yet most interesting romances in the annals of this century's crime. She was the wife of John Clark, one of the most remarkable criminals of his time. Although a thoroughly respectable, well educated and high minded woman and a devout member of the church, she lived with him for years, tried her best to reform him, sought to protect him from the officers who were ever on his trail and was faithful to him to the end.

Clark was the son of a prosperous business man in Rochester. When he was a boy, he figured in all sorts of wild escapades, was arrested several times for small offenses and had developed into a professional crook before he was 20 years old. One of his most notable traits was his love of display. He was small and slender, with clean cut features and black, curling hair. He always wore a silk hat, a low cut vest, white kid gloves and small, pointed shoes that pinched his tiny feet. He also wore several large diamonds on his fingers and shirt front. When he was still very young, but long after his reputation had made him a terror to the town, he eloped with his cousin, a beautiful young girl, carefully reared. It was a short honeymoon. The authorities were too hot on his trail to allow him to prolong his stay with his wife, so, leaving her with friends, he set out again on his travels. From that time until his death his visits to his wife were far apart and uncertain. He was too busy carrying out his bold plans for robbery to stay long in the town.

Jailer John Cawthra of Rochester, who knew Clark well and was present when he was hanged in that town, in conversation recalled the desperado.

"Clark was the nerviest man I ever knew," said the old jailer. "When he was on one of his visits in Rochester, he was walking one day through the arcade, right in the center of the town. It was crowded with people, and they all knew who he was. With his gay clothes and handsome face he was very conspicuous. He was walking with a girl—he was a great man for the girls—and he was twirling a cigarette in his mouth. A big, strapping man passed them, looked back into the girl's face and smiled. That angered Clark. Without a moment's hesitation he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. The bullet knocked off two of the man's fingers. Clark wiped the revolver with his handkerchief, put it back in his pocket, and, telling the girl to wait a moment, stopped to relight his cigarette. He was as cool as if nothing had happened, and you can bet there was no one around there who dared touch him. They knew he was John Clark and that he wouldn't hesitate to fire again on the slightest provocation.

"Clark made a great deal of money from his robberies. He took something like $30,000 out of Mexico, most of it from a bank. He was arrested in one of the southern states and lodged in jail, but he escaped before he had been there a day. Later he was caught in this city and locked up in the Tombs. How he got out no one knows to this day. There were charges enough against him at the time to send him to prison for the rest of his life. There are those who knew Clark well who say he made at least $100,000 by robbing houses and banks. He was, in my opinion, the most skillful burglar of his time. I well remember one night when a business man of Rochester was robbed by him. The man's house was on East avenue, the best street of the town. Clark discovered that he kept a good sized roll of bank notes in his clothes all the time. The man was in the habit of sitting up far into the night, and when Clark appeared on the scene to enter the house he discovered the owner in a dressing gown, with his back to the window, reading. This discovery, however, did not discourage Clark. He went away and came back with a long stick, to which were fastened a string and a hook. Suddenly the man inside looked up to see his trousers, with his roll of bills in them, going swiftly through the air and out of the window. He must have thought they were bewitched, for he could not see for the moment the string and the stick. As soon as he had recovered his self possession he ran out to look for the thief, but it was no use. Clark was far away by that time.

"Clark was cornered in Rochester at last. He had just returned from one of his long tours of burglary through the country. He was seen coming out of the house where his wife lived, and two or three policemen went in pursuit of him. When they cornered him in an alley, he turned and shot one of them dead.

"All the time he was in jail awaiting the execution of his sentence to be hanged his wife was a daily visitor. She is still a handsome woman, with an air of refinement and good breeding about her. He was the coolest man I ever saw on the scaffold. He walked up the steps smoking a cigarette and smiling as if he enjoyed himself. 'Just wait till I finish this smoke and I'm ready,' he remarked. They let him finish it.

"His death broke his poor wife's heart. I saw her two or three years afterward, and she was wrinkled and old, and the gray was beginning to come into her hair. She drifted to this city, and perhaps she is here yet."—New York Sun.

In the Belgium parliament when a member is making a long speech he may be supplied with brandy and water at government expense.

A Managing Widow.

A certain young widow of Indianapolis, who has just changed her weeds for brighter hues, gave a dinner party not long ago, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. The rooms were decorated with a great profusion of flowers. Roses in masses were on the mantels, and the dinner table fairly blossomed. In fact, the abundance of flowers was unusual. One of the guests could restrain her curiosity no longer, and when the dessert was brought in said:

"Well, Mrs. Blank, you're rather spreading on the flowers tonight."

"Yes," replied the fair widow brightly, "but tomorrow I am going to take them out to Crow Hill and put them on poor Tom's grave."

A regular "13" shiver went round the table.

Saharan Oasis.

French experts in the desert of Sahara are expressing apprehensions at the gradual diminution of the fertile oases. It is known that the large oases were much larger in the time of the ancient Romans and that they are being constantly reduced in size by the encroachments of the sand dunes. The problem is how to stop these.

Sure Sign.

"Barber's wife is rather the boss of the outfit, isn't she?"

"I would not like to say so positively. But I do know that they have only two wheels, and one is a woman's wheel, and the other is a tandem."—Typographical Journal.

LACK ORIGINALITY.

Why Many Criminals Are Easily Brought to Justice.

"One reason why detectives appear to do something miraculous occasionally is that there is after all very little originality in criminals," said one of Chief Hazen's sleuthhounds recently.

"When a man sets out to get money by crooked means, he seldom sits down and evolves a new plan. On the contrary, he evidently thinks of the smart cases he has heard of at different times, makes up his mind which suits him best and copies the plan adopted very closely indeed.

"Hence, when the detective sets out, he has, in many instances, quite a string of precedents to take as guides to the course the criminal will probably pursue.

"One case, years ago, that helped me immensely in the business, was a forgery. The man had disappeared and left no clew whatever behind.

"I obtained access to his room and found that he had developed a partiality for cutting scraps from newspapers. There was a whole drawerful of these, and I went through them carefully.

"Several had relation to forgery cases, and one cutting that appeared to be pretty badly fingered described how a forger had got away in woman's attire.

"I worked on the theory that my bird had flown in this manner and followed it up until I finally got on the track and captured the criminal.

"The capture was regarded as a very remarkable one, but, as a matter of fact, the runaway had left for me an exceedingly valuable clew. If he had taken the precaution to burn that cutting, he might have escaped capture altogether."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"How" Used For "That."

Dr. Holmes wrote half a century ago, "Don't, let me beg of you—don't say 'how' for 'what,'" and "Please don't say 'how' for 'that'" is the wail of the sensitive reader of today. If an American, he is likely to ascribe the reigning fancy for the sin to Mr. Howells, who has taken to it with his usual ferocity, possibly because long practice on his own signature makes the adverb easier for him to write than the conjunction.

Lately the word has begun to infest the writings of English politicians, possibly as a result of association with the Irish members of parliament, for "he said how he was going" is a literal translation of the Gaelic equivalent of "he said that he was going." But the worst instance of its use appears in a letter written by the Hon. Auberon Herbert to the editor of the London News, and, misusing the word 16 times in 40 lines, Connemara's self could do no more.—New York Times.

A Human Bloodhound.

In Abyssinia they have a very picturesque fashion of identifying thieves. There is an official nominated for the purpose in each district. Upon receiving information of a robbery he gives his confidential servant a dose of certain herbs, afterward a pipe of tobacco.

The man drinks and then smokes. In due course he begins to rave and to crawl about on hands and knees. Then the thief catcher puts a rope about his loins, and on all fours he perambulates the neighborhood, sniffing like a hound, enters a house at last and goes to sleep upon the floor. That is legal evidence of the owner's guilt.

He has to pay the value of the stolen goods or to "square" the thief catcher, which, as a rule, comes to much the same thing.

The Small Unwashed.

The Lapp baby belongs to the class of the small unwashed. When its mother is in a particularly neat frame of mind, she daubs fat on it, and that is all the bathing that the youngster is likely to get, as it outgrows fondling and fat dubbing in time.

A Massachusetts soldier was the first to lose a leg in the civil war. He enlisted April 30, 1861, and 20 days later his leg was crushed by the fall of a stack of his own company's muskets in the capitol rotunda at Washington.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

$1.00 to $3.00.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

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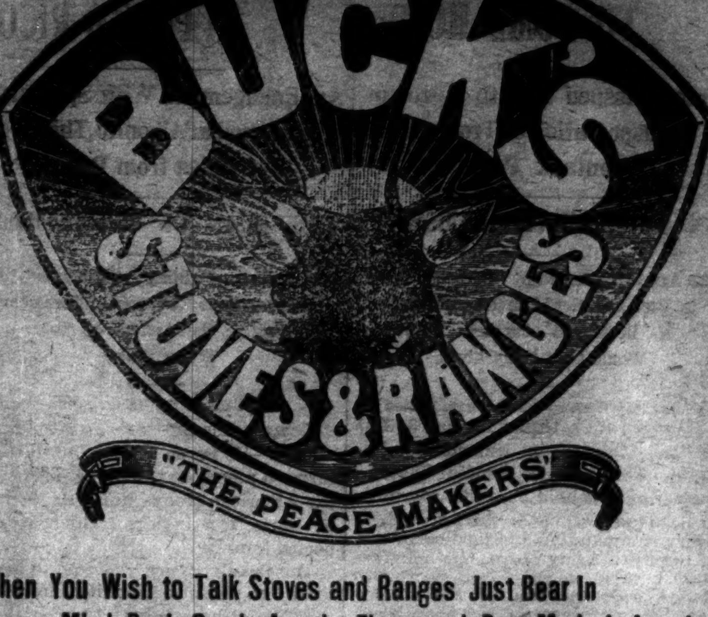
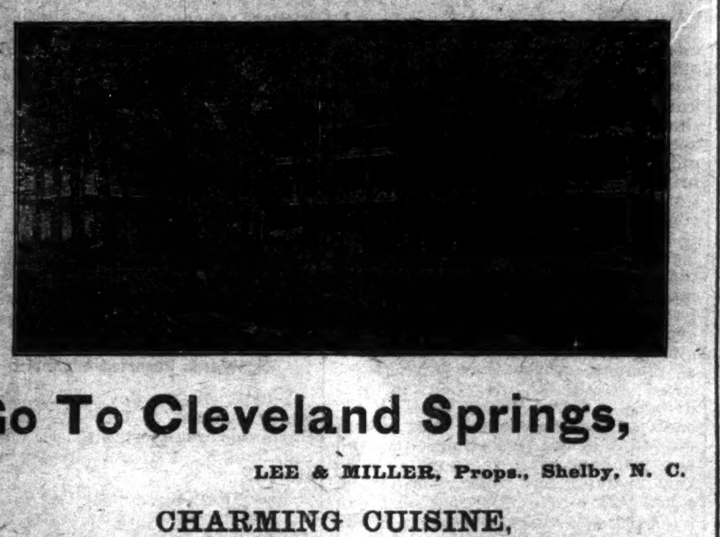


When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

For Health and Pleasure



Go To Cleveland Springs,

LEE & MILLER, Props., Shelby, N. C.

CHARMING CUISINE,

Rates Reasonable, Superb Service,

THIRTEEN SPRINGS.

Mr. J. E. Montague, late Manager of The Orton for nine years, is connected with the management, and will be glad to see his friends. su we je 26 tf

ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 12 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1898 Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$543,255 52	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		167 97	Surplus	$70,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	9,953 25—	79,953 25
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$109,664 22		Total Deposits		561,976 40
Cash on hand	99,741 94—	209,406 16			
Total		$802,929 65	Total		$802,929 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	July 14, '96.	July 14, '97.	July 14, '98.
Total Deposits	$484,000	$514,000	$562,000
Surplus and Net Profits	56,700	69,000	79,900
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. jy 28 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.
The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.
Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.
For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington N. C.
my 29 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
Providential, Moore Co., N. C.
my 12 tf

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.58 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p.m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.	
Leave Wilmington	8 30	A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40	"
Leave Fayetteville	11 50	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54	"
Leave Sanford	1 08	P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10	"
Arrive Greensboro	3 40	"
Leave Greensboro	3 50	"
Leave Stokesdale	4 37	"
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07	"
Leave Rural Hall	5 36	"
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45	A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09	"
Leave Walnut Cove	10 38	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Greensboro	11 55	"
Leave Greensboro	12 13	P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42	"
Leave Sanford	2 30	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49	"
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52	"
Leave Fayetteville	4 02	"
Arrive Wilmington	7 05	"

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.	
Leave Bennettsville	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03	"
Leave Maxton	9 07	"
Leave Red Springs	9 35	"
Leave Hope Mills	10 29	"
Arrive Fayetteville	10 36	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3 DAILY.	
Leave Fayetteville	4 33	P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52	"
Leave Red Springs	5 35	"
Arrive Maxton	6 09	"
Leave Maxton	6 15	"
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15	"

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.	
Leave Ramseur	6 40	A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30	"
Arrive Greensboro	9 17	"
Leave Greensboro	9 35	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Madison	11 55	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday	
Leave Madison	12 30	P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15	"
Arrive Greensboro	2 30	"
Leave Greensboro	3 00	"
Leave Climax	3 50	"
Arrive Ramseur	5 30	"

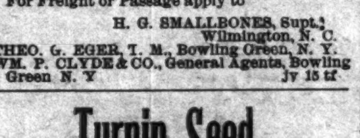
CONNECTIONS:

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN .... Saturday, August 6th
BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, August 13th

Wilmington for New York.

BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, August 6th
CROATAN .... Saturday, August 13th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN .... Tuesday, August 9th
BENEFACTOR .... Tuesday, August 16th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. jy 15 tf

Turnip Seed. All Varieties.

FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.

Guaranteed Rock Bottom Prices.

J. Hicks Bunting,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 29 tf

THIS IS HOT WEATHER.

But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

Stop at the Kure House.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests.
For rates, apply to

Mrs. Hans A. Kure.

jy 21 1m

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect July 28, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:02 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:46 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m. Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:50 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11 20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:50 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 3:55 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m., arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p m, 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:50 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p m Daily except Sunday.

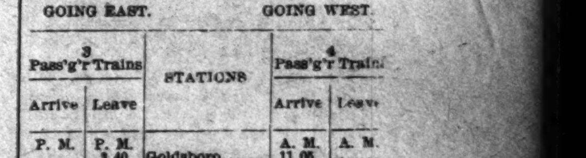
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table no. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28. 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1898.

A FLORIDA CYCLONE

Touched Tampa and Wrought Considerable Damage at Other Points, the Wind Reaching Furious Velocity.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 4.—Specials to the *Times-Union and Citizen* indicate that a hurricane of unusual severity swept the Gulf coast of Florida yesterday. The storm had all the characteristics of a West Indian cyclone. It was first reported at Tampa on Tuesday, where it grazed the coast but caused sufficient wind to detain steamers in port. A wrecking barge, in charge of C. E. Hardester, was sent adrift and Mr. Hardester, twenty miles out in the bay, deserted the barge and took refuge upon a beacon, where he remained for forty hours without food or water until rescued. The storm evidently pursued a northwesterly course before making a re-curve, for it was next reported between Apalachicola and Saint Teresa, just south of Tallahasse. At Apalachicola the velocity of the wind reached as high as eighty miles. Four tugs and many small craft were sunk. Houses were unroofed and almost every tree in the town levelled. At Chipley a negro church and several other buildings were blown down and thousands of acres of turpentine forest levelled. At Tallahassee, Saint Teresa, Marianna and Caryville, considerable damage was done to houses, fences and trees as well as to corn and cotton. A deluge of rain fell. The wind first blew from the northeast, and shifted around the compass, reaching a furious velocity on the shift. Telegraph wires are all down in West Florida and details are meagre, but so far as learned there were no casualties.

INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS.

A Stinging Rebuke by Secretary Alger to Col. Roosevelt, Commander of the Rough Riders.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following correspondence has passed between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

"*Santiago, July 23, 1898.*—My Dear Secretary—I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler.

"We earnestly hope that you will send us, most of the regulars, and at any rate the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division; if those who were left behind were joined to them, we could land at Porto Rico, in this cavalry division, close to 4,000 men, who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 national guards armed with black powder, Springfield or other archaic weapons. Very respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The following reply was cabled to Col. Roosevelt to-day:

"Your letter of the 23rd is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the rough riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory you make no invidious comparisons. The rough riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

"R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF PENDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. BURGAW, N. C., August 3.

We, the Democratic Executive Committee of Pender county, arise to call the attention of the people to the important fact that in a republic every man is a ruler and shares the honors of its success and the disgrace of its failures. It is this unity of interest and the zealous watchfulness of public and private rights that has always made North Carolina conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its women and the unfaltering patriotism and admirable courage of its men. The white men of North Carolina have never failed to maintain her honor when aroused; and we claim the right of the great Anglo-Saxon race to rule in North Carolina as it does in all parts of the Christian world. And we are proud to say that under their administration all classes and conditions of life are protected alike. In North Carolina we cannot secure this mutual protection and provide for the upbuilding of all classes without insisting upon the traditional right to rule—and just here we must remind our colored citizen that the negro race has never prospered except under the protecting care and influence of the white man; and in insisting upon white supremacy in North Carolina we are sincerely considerate of the future of his race in connection with the general prosperity of the State. The material and social interest of all classes depends upon the united efforts of the white people, which means the Democratic party, and while the action of Mr. Cleveland was such as to cause some of the best men of the State to leave the party, we wish to remind our brethren that Mr. Cleveland was not the party and his action in betraying his trust was not endorsed by the party; but to the contrary, he received such a rebuke for his want of apparent good faith as no other man ever received at the hands of a disappointed people. Mr. Cleveland is the first man ever elected President by the people of any party in this country who failed to get the endorsement of his party on retiring from office. No party could have done more to dishonor and punish a chief magistrate for betrayal of trust, and it does appear to us that this action of the great Democratic party assembled in national convention at Chicago should be ample to satisfy all who left it on account of Mr. Cleveland's alleged misconduct. Many prominent men who left it from conscientious motives have already returned and have been welcomed and honored by the party, and we now most cordially invite all our brethren to co-operate with us, and with their families join us in some grand love feast during the campaign, when we will kill a number of fatted calves and in friendship and kindness talk together about the future of our grand old State, while our loved ones renew and broaden old acquaintances and lay the foundation of the social future of their children. *Life is too short to be wasted.*

BRUCE WILLIAMS, Secretary. E. PORTER, Chairman.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPAIN'S ANSWER STILL DELAYED.

Washington Officials Confident That Spanish Government Will Accept Terms.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON.

Wade's Expedition to Porto Rico—No Change Made in Orders for Dispatch of Watson's Squadron—No News from Miles—Shafter's Army.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—There was an expectation at the State Department that perhaps towards the close of the afternoon some word might be received from Spain, through the French ambassador, in reply to the President's deliverance yesterday on the subject of peace conditions. This expectation was based upon the fact that the terms themselves had not been modified in any essential point, so that there was little occasion for prolonged discussion by the Spanish cabinet, which was presumed to have considered this matter before rendering the first reply. However, it was perceived from the news dispatches that the Madrid cabinet had been inconclusive, so it was then presumed that nothing definite could be expected before to-morrow noon at the earliest. There is a confident belief among the administration officials that the Spanish government will accept the terms laid down by the President and that the delay of a day or two in recognizing the inevitable is to be accounted for by reason of Spanish internal politics, which would not countenance an unresisting submission without at least a display of a purpose to improve the terms. This, however, cannot be accomplished, and the French ambassador, who is well aware of the fact, unquestionably has so informed the Spanish government, though that government has preserved its record in good form to meet the criticism of its political opponents by submitting the counter proposition presented yesterday by M. Cambon to the President.

War Preparations Continue.

Meanwhile preparations for the Wade expedition go on steadily, a number of general officers being to-day ordered to attach themselves thereto, among them General Randall, who was assigned only yesterday to command the new military camp at Montauk Point. Navy Department officials also insist that no change has been made in the orders to the Watson squadron. Indeed, there seems to be now evident a purpose to dispatch this fine squadron to European waters regardless of the termination of the war, the idea being the splendid display which will be made of the American ships will have a beneficial effect in inspiring respect for our naval strength.

Gen. Shafter's Army.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Col. Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the War Department for some time has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that Gen. Shafter was instructed by a special cabinet meeting to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means more than of lack of intention to reduce this promise that caused delay. As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned (the question which seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago), it is learned that the medical department made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that if the

Troops Must Remain

near Santiago an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground. Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round robin" at Santiago, that men who have suffered from the severe malarial fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria. Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would be a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for the yellow jack. The department to-day gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot withdraw as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise, there is no certainty, that finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

No News From Miles.

To-day also passed without news from Gen. Miles and in his case the department feels sure that "No news is good news." It is believed that at the rate of progress he is reported to have been making in his march across the island, that the General will be at the doors of San Juan by the end of next week. No very desperate defence of Porto Rico's capital is expected.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 4. Second game, Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 8.

Chicago—Chicago, 0; Baltimore, 5. Second game, Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 1.

Louisville—Louisville, 11; Boston, 4. Second game, Louisville, 4; Boston, 8.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 6. Second game, Cincinnati, 5; New York, 5.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 7.

Washington—Washington-Pittsburg postponed, rain.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

SHAFTER'S ARMY TO COME HOME.

Orders Issued for the Prompt Transportation of Troops to Montauk Point.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

The Army Weakened by Malarial Fever to Such an Extent That Its Efficiency is Destroyed—Further Stay Would Cost Many Lives.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 5.30 P. M.—(delayed in transmission.)—Summoned by Major General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. Shafter read a cable message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the recommendation of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, to move the army into the interior, to San Luis, where it is healthier.

As a result of the conference Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation of the situation, the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent of the Associated Press for publication:

"Major General Shafter—Sir—In a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve destruction for thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very few in the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division, there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not a man died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and shattered as to be ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickly season—August and the beginning of September. Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the condition of the army, to be sent home. If we are kept here, it will in all human probability mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that half of the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die. This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent. are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere, where the yellow fever germs cannot possibly come, would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able, as we are eager, to take a leading part in the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico.

Must be Moved North.

"We can be moved north, if moved at once, with absolute safety to the country, although, of course, it would have been definitely better if we had been moved north or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets, but there is no object in it. The four immune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impossible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast as I found by actual reconnaisance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the island can be.

"I write only because I cannot see our men, who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardships and danger so uncomplainingly, go to destruction without striving so far as lies in me to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved.

"Yours, respectfully,
"THEO. ROOSEVELT,
"Commanding First Brigade."

A Round Robin.

After Col. Roosevelt had taken the initiative, all the American general officers united in a "round robin" addressed to Gen. Shafter. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted till too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without loss from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observations, and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely."

To Come North at Once.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The President to-day had conference with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Allen, at which action was taken for the prompt transportation of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba to Montauk Point. It was concluded that there were sufficient vessels off the coast there now for the purpose. When the meeting ended it was officially stated that the number of vessels now there was adequate for the removal of the army. The dispatch of the troops home accordingly will begin at once.

MILES' CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO.

An Engagement With Spaniards Expected at Aibonito, Thirty-five Miles from Ponce.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

No Active Fighting Anticipated for Several Days—Forward Movement Waiting the Arrival of Moore Troop Ships.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, Aug. 4.—So far as known no further forward movement will be made by the American troops until the arrival of more troop ships, which are expected hourly.

The Spaniards are expected to make their first stand at Aibonito, thirty-five miles from here, where two or three thousand Spanish regulars are believed to be entrenched.

The present prospect is that there will be no actual fighting for several days.

PONCE, August 3 (delayed in transmission).—The transport Massachusetts, having on board troops A and C of the New York cavalry, the Philadelphia troop, the Sixth cavalry and the Eighth infantry, is aground here. The Roumania, with four batteries of artillery, under the command of Maj. Rodney, is aground at Aguanica.

The transport Washington, with the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment, and the Seneca, with Col. Quirto's regiment, are landing to-day at Guanica. The Eleventh and Nineteenth regular infantry and troop B of the Second cavalry have disembarked here.

MADRID, August 4, 5.30 P. M.—An official dispatch from San Juan De Porto Rico, says Colonel San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce has been court martialled and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieut. Colonel Puiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

Spaniards Reported Advancing.

PONCE, August 3, via Kingston, Jamaica, August 4, 5.20 A. M.—The Spaniards are reported to be advancing, though it is not generally believed.

In addition to the regular fortifications at Aibonito, on the road to San Juan, it is reported that the enemy had mined the cliffs, preparatory to blocking the road if obliged to retire.

San Martin, the Spanish commander here, who evacuated this place without orders, is prisoner at San Juan de Porto Rico. He will be tried for cowardice and will probably be executed.

PONCE, August 2, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 3.—Gen. Roy Stone, while reconnoitering northward along the road leading to Arecibo, on the north coast, with a company of the Second Wisconsin regiment, encountered opposition at Utuado, where a small force of Spanish regulars and volunteers had been instructed by Captain General Macais to resist to the bitter end. The Spaniards refused to surrender, and General Stano telephoned to Adjuntas that he would push on, aided by a force of natives armed with machetes. Before the messengers left Adjuntas, where twelve men had been left, a Spanish force was reported to be between Gen. Stone and Adjuntas, picketed on the trail between Adjuntas and Utuado in the heart of the mountains. As the troops have to move in single file, ten men can stop a regiment.

Plan of Campaign.

PONCE, August 2, via St. Thomas, August 3.—(delayed in transmission)—The plan of campaign is not fully determined upon, but the natural strength of the Spanish position at Aibonito and the character of the defensive works erected there necessitates a flank movement. The turning movement was inaugurated to-day, when Gen. Brooke landed 3,000 men 60 miles east of here.

It is possible that a second column may move on the left flank, also, in case the present advance in front will show to be only a feint. Gen Stone is making a dashing reconnoisance north in the direction of Arecibo. He went into Adjuntas last night with five men and four correspondents, and to day he brought his command on along the Utuado road as far as Adjuntas. The road lies west of the Cayey range, and is rough but practicable for cavalry and infantry. If it is found passable at Utuado a light column of troops may be pushed across to the north coast and strike in on San Juan on the left flank. But if Gen. Brooke is successful, it is probable that Gen. Otega will find Aibonito untenable, in which case the whole of our army, after effecting a junction, will move on the main road.

U. S. Troops Welcomed.

Gen. Stone met with a most enthusiastic welcome from the natives in the villages and towns through which he passed. Women and children strewed the streets with flowers, and as he passed houses and town halls flew home-made flags. Behind him moves company C of the Second Wisconsin regiment, under Lieutenant Bodiner. The enemy, numbering about 400, preceded him. The enemy has for hours been in full retreat. Our advance has not been extended beyond Juan Dias, though reconnoitering parties have touched Cesmo. Gen. Garretson's brigade and the batteries are camped just beyond Ponce.

A general advance will not be ordered until all of Gen. Miles' plans are perfected, but when the advance is once begun it will be very rapid.

The fleet will bombard San Juan and make other diversions to keep the enemy busy at every point.

In the harbor of Ponce and at Arroyo, on board ship, are the Third Illinois, the First Ohio, the Fourth Pennsylvania, the Fifth and Nineteenth regulars and the Thirty-second Michigan. There are constant alarms at the outposts, but there has been no fighting as yet.

RUMORED DISASTER.

Reported Loss of a Trans-Atlantic Steamer With All on Board.

By Cable to the Morning Star

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 4.—The telegraph office at Tilt Cove, the most northern office of Newfoundland, wires that a report has just reached there of the loss of a large trans-Atlantic line steamer in the vicinity of Belle Isle, with all hands on board. The operator says it seems likely there is truth in this report because the Labrador steamer Virginia Lake has been delayed two days, which might be accounted for on account of the accident.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The steamer referred to in the St. John dispatch may be the British steamer Ipsden, bound from Quebec for Plymouth, which was yesterday reported ashore at Belle Isle. The report received yesterday stated that the cargo was being saved.

WAITING TO HEAR AGAIN FROM SPAIN.

The Government Expects That This Time the Answer Will be Final.

REFUSED TO MODIFY TERMS.

The White House Conference With Cambon. Questions Propounded by Spain. Conference to Settle Terms to be Held in Paris.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The United States Government is now waiting to hear again from Spain, and this time it is expected the answer will be final. Firmly, but courteously, the President has declined the earnest appeal of the French ambassador to modify the United States demands except in slight and comparatively unimportant respects. There is no doubt that the peace negotiations are progressing to the entire satisfaction of the President and the members of the cabinet. A statement to that effect was made to-day by a high official of the administration, who expressed the belief that within a very short time there would be a complete cessation of hostilities. The conference yesterday afternoon at the White House, in which the President, M. Cambon and Secretary Day participated, was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of details which are regarded by the President as unimportant, and hence the requests of the French ambassador, for the most part, will be acceded to. One of these was that the commission to be appointed to settle the terms of peace shall meet outside of the United States, and preferably in France. The President sees no material objection to granting this request and it is said to be practically settled that the

Conference Will Be Held in Paris.

The Madrid government, through M. Cambon, propounded a number of questions as the time when Spain would be expected to evacuate Cuba, and the territory to be ceded the United States, and as to what provisions would be made by the United States to protect the interests of Spanish subjects in these islands while the evacuation was in progress. M. Cambon was informed upon all of these points, presumably to his satisfaction. There is one point, however, which the Spanish authorities, judging from their communication to their representative here, fail fully to comprehend, and the secretary's call upon the ambassador last night was for the purpose principally of making perfectly clear this one point, which was that the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands, to be selected by the United States and the permanent cession to this government of all of these islands, except Cuba, was made a condition precedent to all peace negotiations, and that not until these terms had been fully complied with would this government consent to entertain any peace propositions whatever. The questions upon which the Spanish government have so far asked for conditional information are regarded by the administration as perfectly legitimate and proper, and up to this time nothing has occurred to bring in question the sincerity of their motives. Under these circumstances it is the purpose of the President to deal with them in a spirit of perfect fairness and to make the road to peace as smooth for them as the rights and dignity of this government will permit, and to this end unimportant concessions will be readily granted.

It was midnight last night before the concessions of the President regarding the meeting place of the commissioners was communicated to the Madrid authorities, so that, allowing the difference in time, it was impossible for an answer to have been received this morning. However, it is expected that the delay will not be long, probably at most not more than a day or two, and that the answer when it comes will be an unconditional acceptance of the terms as they now stand.

Now, with the Spanish government assured that no further modifications can be exercised, there is nothing remaining but an acceptance of the terms outright or a rejection without further debate, which is not expected.

Something had been said about an effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure some guarantee from the United States that the lives and property of Spanish citizens in conquered territory shall be cared for. The idea of the administration is that no such pledge or guarantee is necessary. Assuming sovereignty over conquered territory and exercising it either through civil administration, as will be the case with Porto Rico in the end, or through military governorship, as will be the case in Cuba for an indefinite time, the United States assumes a strict obligation to protect the lives, interests and property of all citizens of all neutral stations, and it must be remembered that when the treaty of peace is signed, the citizens of Spain, now enemies, will fall in that category.

TROUBLE IN CAMP.

The Colonel and Other Officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Resign in the Face of the Enemy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, MASS., August 4.—A special cablegram to the *Journal* from Ponce, Porto Rico, says:

A tremendous sensation has occurred in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment which is in General Garretson's brigade. The friction between the line officers of the regiment and the officers of the brigade which has been growing ever since the command left Cuba, reached its climax Monday when Colonel Woodward, Lieutenant Colonel Chaffin, Major Taylor, Chaplain Dousseault and Capt. Goodell of Company K, resigned their commissions. The exact reason which prompted them to take this action is not at present known. The cause must have been serious indeed. The resignation leaves Major Charles K. Darling in command of the regiment.

The matter has been fully reported to General Miles and a rigid investigation has been ordered. By military law to resign in face of the enemy means a court martial.

Orders were received from the War Department by Col. P. H. Ray, commanding the Third regiment U. S. volunteers (immunes) at Macon, Ga., to break camp Saturday and proceed to Savannah, there to embark Sunday morning for Santiago de Cuba.

A part of Gen. Grant's brigade is on the way to Porto Rico. The transport Hudson sailed from Newport News yesterday with the Third battalion and half of the Second battalion of the First Kentucky regiment.

PEACE REGARDED AS ASSURED.

But it May Not Be Attained as Quickly as is Generally Expected.

SPANIARDS NOT IN A HURRY.

Madrid Says the Government Has Not Yet Entered Upon an Agreement for Concluding the War—Will Reply Next Week.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, Aug. 4, 8 P. M.—The consultation between the premier, the presidents of the chambers and other prominent persons are described as being really of a national character, with a view of ascertaining the opinions of all parties. The government has not yet entered upon any agreement regarding the terms for concluding the war with the United States. The cabinet will follow the advice of the party leaders and will leave to the crown the liberty of choosing new advisers. All the leaders consulted thus far have observed the strictest reserve, with the exception of Senor Romero y Robledo, the leader of the Weylerite party, who declares himself in favor of continuing the war. The Queen Regent has summoned several generals for consultation.

La Correspondencia De Espana says the government has no present intention of convoking the Cortes. *El Correo*, the ministerial organ, says that in addition to the Monarchist chiefs, the Queen Regent will consult Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader, and an influential Carlist chief.

An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says: "Most of the volunteers are in a disorganized condition and are abandoning their arms."

LONDON, August 5.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"Though peace is regarded as assured, it may not be attained as quickly as is generally expected. Senor Sagasta objects to being hustled and insists upon everything being done in a quiet, orderly and dignified manner. He considers it necessary to have full and satisfactory explanations as to all doubtful points in order to enable him to best protect the national interests against the aggressive tendencies of the Washington cabinet.

He has also to examine very minutely the exigencies of the internal situation and home politics, so as to avoid popular dissatisfaction and political unrest. The Spanish people, though sincerely desirous of peace, are disposed to admire this hesitancy and tenacious holding out till the last, although aware that it implies greater sacrifice.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "The government has not yet answered the American note nor received President McKinley's reply to the explanations asked for by Senor Sagasta. The premier said to-day that the government would reply to the American demands early next week.

"In consulting with the party leaders Sagasta is following the precedent of Castellar, when the Virginius affair threatened war with the United States. It is not probable that he will resign as a result of the conference.

"The Premier is inclined to rush the treaty through without convoking the Cortes, trusting to get a bill of indemnity next month, but the party leaders are not likely to consent to this course."

HOBSON IN NEW YORK.

Received an Ovation at the Metropolitan Opera House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The benefit for the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protective Association held to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House was more in the nature of a reception to Lieut. Hobson, Minister to Spain Woodford and Capt. Philip of the Texas, than a benefit. The house was jammed with people, 5,000 being present.

Lieutenant Hobson's introduction was a signal for a continuous round of cheers. He made a speech, in which he recalled the actions around Santiago and described in detail how he and his companions sank the Merrimac.

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Excursion to Charleston, S. C., Saturday, August 6th. Round trip, $2.00. Train leaves A. C. L. depot at 8.45 P. M. au 5 1t*

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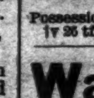

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Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M.; 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

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